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Progne subis.—Given as “A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds.” Has practically disappeared; within the last few years an occasional migrant is all that has been seen.

Troglodytes aëdon.—I am happy to say that these birds, which had entirely disappeared for several years, have reappeared. I have records of several pairs breeding in this locality in 1893.

Urinator lumme.—One on exhibition at Sylvan Beach in 1891 was killed at Durhamville several years previously. An additional record.

THE GROUND CUCKOO OF ANDROS ISLAND.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.

ON APRIL 24, 1893, Mr. C. J. Maynard collected an adult female *Saurothera* at Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas. This specimen, which soon after came into my hands, differed from any skins of *Saurothera bahamensis* that I had seen, and at once raised the question whether the Andros Island bird was not distinct from that found on New Providence. Although Mr. Maynard was firmly convinced that this was the case, the amount of material then at my disposal did not warrant any separation of the forms. Recently through Mr. C. B. Cory's kindness I have examined about a dozen Bahaman Ground Cuckoos, including three additional specimens from Andros Island. This material shows that the bird inhabiting Andros Island is an insular form readily distinguishable from the New Providence bird. As the type of *Saurothera bahamensis* came from Nassau¹ the Andros species may stand as:

Saurothera andria, sp. nov.

Saurothera bahamensis NORTHROP, Auk, VIII, Jan. 1891, 74; CORY, Catalogue W. I. Birds, 1892, 142 (part).

SPEC. CHAR. Slightly smaller than *Saurothera bahamensis* Bryant; colors throughout darker; bill proportionately deeper through base.

¹ Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. IX, Feb. 1864, 280.

Adult: (Type, ♀, No. 5608, collection of G. S. Miller, Jr., Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas, April 24, 1893, C. J. Maynard, collector), dorsal surface, except bases of primaries and tips of lateral rectrices, olive shading toward hair brown on head, everywhere, but especially on wings and tail, glossed with chromium green; basal two-thirds of primaries strongly tinged with cinnamon; breast drab, becoming paler on throat, darker on sides and shading quickly into tawny olive on the belly, flanks, thighs and under tail-coverts; ventral surface of tail lustrous olive gray, the three outer feathers with a subterminal bar of black (about 11 mm. wide), widest on the outer web, and tipped with white (8 mm.) the middle pair unmarked and the next pair with very narrow white tips and a dusky subterminal spot in each web; bill (dry) slaty black at base, cutting edges, and greater part of mandible, primrose yellow, the latter slightly varied with slate color; claws black; tarsi and toes blackish slate.

As compared with *Saurothera bahamensis* this species is readily distinguishable by its darker colors and differently shaped bill. An adult female of the former (No. 4053, collection of G. S. Miller, Jr., Nassau, Jan. 27, 1884, C. J. Maynard) is hair brown on the back and head, fading to broccoli-brown on the neck, the feathers everywhere glossed with sage green. The breast is drab gray, becoming slightly paler on the throat, darker on the sides, and shading quickly to buff on the belly, flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts. The axillars and linings of wings are ochraceous buff, paler on the carpus and deepening into clay color on the inner webs of most of the primaries where the colored area is less extensive than in *S. andria*.

Although there are, in both species, some slight individual variations in color, the differences shown by the two specimens just described very fairly represent the average of the specimens that I have seen.

Saurothera bahamensis Bryant (average of five specimens): wing, 156; tail, 278; tarsus 40.7; bill (from nostril), 38; depth through nostril, 12.6; ratio of depth to length, 33.82.

Saurothera andria Miller (average of four specimens): wing, 152; tail, 257; tarsus, 37.7; bill (from nostril), 37; depth through nostril, 14.5; ratio of depth to length, 39.09.